



TITLE:

# Chronology 1853-1885

AUTHOR(S):

THAN, TUN

---

CITATION:

THAN, TUN. Chronology 1853-1885. THE ROYAL ORDERS OF BURMA, A.D. 1598-1885 1989, 9: [15]-[40]

ISSUE DATE:

1989

URL:

<http://hdl.handle.net/2433/173901>

RIGHT:

## CHRONOLOGY 1853-1885

|              |      |   |
|--------------|------|---|
| 18 December  | 1852 | Prince (already called King) Mindon rebelled  |
| 20 December  | 1852 | English proclaimed that the Province of Pegu in lower Burma was annexed to the British Indian Empire                            |
| 22 December  | 1852 | Rebel prince in Yadana Theinga  |
| 25 December  | 1852 | King's troops marched against rebels from Alon  |
| 26 December  | 1852 | Rebels marched south from Singu on the east bank of the Irrawaddy   |
| 30 December  | 1852 | Rebels marched south from Alon on the east bank of the Chindwin   |
| 4 January    | 1853 | Rebels at Sagaing; the king wanted to talk peace  |
| 5 January    | 1853 | Rebel prince assumed that he was already king to negotiate peace with the English who were in Prome                             |
| 10 January   | 1853 | Rebels surrounded Amarapura   |
| 17 February  | 1853 | Amarapura fell; King Pagan abdicated in favour of the rebel prince  |
| 26 March     | 1853 | King Mindon married King Pagan's sister and made her his chief queen  |
| 6 April      | 1853 | Envoys sent to the English in Prome; U: Neyya made the Supreme Leader of the Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion |
| 27 April     | 1853 | Thais came to attack Kengtung   |
| 2 May        | 1853 | Troops sent to Mongnai; envoys from China arrived   |
| 14 June      | 1853 | Religious examinations began  |
| 16 June      | 1853 | Royal ploughing ceremony  |
| 11 July      | 1853 | Prince Kanaung made Crown Prince  |
| 31 July      | 1853 | The Sirinanda and Jeyyananda reservoirs repaired  |
| 7 August     | 1853 | Dorgoni arrived   |
| 23 August    | 1853 | Dorgoni granted the Royal Audience  |
| 26 August    | 1853 | Princes given titles and towns in fief  |
| 28 August    | 1853 | Princesses given titles and towns in fief   |
| 26 September | 1853 | The Mahananda, Yin Ma, Gyo Gya, Sin Gut, Gadu and Palaing reservoirs repaired   |
| 9 October    | 1853 | Copying the Pitaka started ; a rebellion at Taung Byon Gyi  |
| 1 November   | 1853 | Sixty five Buddha images were made from Yadana Theinkha old palace posts  |

|              |      |   |
|--------------|------|---|
| 20 November  | 1853 | King moved from Yadana Theinga to Amarapura   |
| 11 September | 1853 | A general meeting of monks and men held at the Masogain monastery decided unanimously against building a new capital other than Amarapura   |
| 13 September | 1854 | A petition was drawn to continue Amarapura as capital city  |
| February     | 1854 | Standardization of weights and measures   |
| 26 February  | 1854 | New ministers appointed   |
| 16 March     | 1854 | Envoys of China returned by another route because the route by which they came was closed by the Panthay rebellion  |
| 21 April     | 1854 | Cases long left undecided were decided by the king  |
| 28 April     | 1854 | English envoys arrived  |
| 16 May       | 1854 | Crown Prince, princes and ministers were given insignias  |
| 6 June       | 1854 | Troops sent against Thais who came to attack Kenghung and Kengtung  |
| 16 June      | 1854 | Offerings laid before the images of former kings; ceremony of opening the throne room   |
| 26 June      | 1854 | Titles given to learned monks; Royal Order that anyone lucky to unearth treasures could take them all without giving the king's share out of them as before; list of men in religious service and another one in king's service were made and sent to Hluttaw |
| 25 July      | 1854 | Leaders of gun groups given rewards   |
| 24 August    | 1854 | The Tamote Hso reservoir repaired   |
| 20 September | 1854 | Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Yaza sent as Ambassador to British India   |
| 25 November  | 1854 | Grant and company granted the Royal Audience  |
| 22 January   | 1855 | The Mu river conservancy begun  |
| 14 February  | 1855 | Ambassador to India returned  |
| 17 April     | 1855 | American missionaries Kincade and Dawson came to present history and arithmetic books written in Burmese  |
| 4 June       | 1855 | Dorgoni came back from France   |
| 12 July      | 1855 | Titles given to learned monks   |
| 1 August     | 1855 | Crew and McQuin granted the Royal Audience, English envoys led by Sir Arthur Purvis Phayre  |

|              |         |   |
|--------------|---------|---|
|              | arrived |   |
| 17 September | 1855    | English envoys granted the Royal Audience   |
| 8 October    | 1855    | Phayre was given works on Burmese history   |
| 21 October   | 1855    | English envoys returned   |
| 23 January   | 1856    | Gifts sent to Thai Religious Supreme Leader   |
| 6 February   | 1856    | Chinese envoys arrived  |
| 26 February  | 1856    | Dorgoni came again  |
| 3 March      | 1856    | Great fire destroyed 2,000 houses in capital  |
| 23 April     | 1856    | Englishmen in the king's service, viz. Adam, Leigh, Mitchell, Owen, Presley and Willard were given rewards                          |
| 1 September  | 1856    | Gifts received from Nirza Ali, Ibrahim and Mottila  |
| 22 November  | 1856    | The Meitthila lake repaired   |
| 13 January   | 1857    | A Royal Order was passed to build a new capital which came to be known as Mandalay  |
| 28 January   | 1857    | Map showing the boundary limits of the Gold Chain Reserved Area of Capital submitted; the limits were approved                      |
| 31 January   | 1857    | The Paritta recited at the site of new capital  |
| 1 February   | 1857    | Jungal cleared at the site  |
| 2 February   | 1857    | The Aung Pinle and Nanda reservoirs that bounded the site were repaired   |
| 13 February  | 1857    | City plan, palace plan, fortification plan, etc. were marked and pegged   |
| 14 March     | 1857    | A temporary palace built near palace site   |
| 7 May        | 1857    | New arsenal built   |
| 14 May       | 1857    | Coronation; decision to enforce the Sassameda (Tithe) strictly  |
| 2 July       | 1857    | King moved to temporary palace  |
| 24 July      | 1857    | Constructed a stockade around palace site   |
| August       | 1857    | Khemaratthamahavamsaraja succeeded his father as Kengtung Sawbwa; new capital area divided into residential and commercial quarters |
| 28 August    | 1857    | Building Hluttaw  |
| 4 September  | 1857    | Building Tooth Relic Tower and Clock Tower  |
| 17 September | 1857    | Building Religious Leader's Residence on the east of palace   |
| 13 November  | 1857    | Senior monks brought the Buddha images and moved to their respective monastery sites in   |

|            |      |   |
|------------|------|---|
|            |      | new capital   |
| 4 December | 1857 | Palace foundation stone laid  |
| 5 January  | 1858 | Gold statuettes of Royal Ancestors moved from Amarapura to new palace   |
| 6 January  | 1858 | Making marble images of guardian spirits began  |
| February   | 1858 | Envoys sent to Thai Religious Leader came back  |
| March      | 1858 | Envoys from USA arrived   |
| 27 March   | 1858 | Guardian Spirits invoked to occupy the images made for them   |
| 10 April   | 1858 | Paritta incised on gold plates and fixed the plates on palace gates   |
| 18 April   | 1858 | Finials fixed on various towers of new palace complex ; foundation stones laid for high palace, flower platform, red gate and palace city wall  |
| 20 April   | 1858 | Magic squares incised on copper plates and buried with foundation stones  |
| 7 May      | 1858 | Nine thrones put in their respective places of palace and Hluttaw   |
| 15 May     | 1858 | Temporary monastery of Candima [king's tutor] in the northeast of city finished   |
| 24 June    | 1858 | White umbrellas made  |
| 16 July    | 1858 | New palace was named Mya Nan San Gyaw and palace enclosure Lay Gyun Aung Myay; ceremonial "palace taking" done; courtiers above eighty were given presents; Tooth Relic Tower and Clock Tower finished; new drums used to announce time; oath of allegiance administered again                |
| 28 April   | 1859 | Royal Order to build Mandalay outer city  |
| 3 May      | 1859 | Foundation laid for Mandalay outer city wall  |
| 14 May     | 1859 | Preparations made for laying simultaneously the foundation stones at the seven monuments of city (wall, moat, [Lokamarajin] pagoda, ordination hall, [Atula] monastery, library and [Sudhamma] hall of good law; pots of oil (each containing 120 viss) buried at four corners of city        |
| 22 May     | 1859 | Foundation stones laid at Seven Monuments; put name plates of twelve city gates; starting from the east there were three on each side and their names in the clockwise were, Lun Ke, U Hteik, Thaung Hngut, Kyun Lon Yu, Kyaw Mo, Yan Nei, Kyay Mon, Si Shin, Htin Sha, Si Tha, Lay Thein and |

Mann U:

|             |      |   |
|-------------|------|---|
| October     | 1859 | Dorgoni was given the title of Nay Myo Thiri Zayya Nawyatha   |
| 26 October  | 1859 | Copying of the Pitaka on stone slabs began  |
| 17 November | 1859 | Phayre, Edwards, Dickson and Brown were given again a Royal Audience  |
| 19 November | 1859 | Phayre came again to bid farewell   |
| 24 November | 1859 | Phayre left for Rangoon   |
| 7 March     | 1860 | The Kandy Tooth (Replica) was enshrined in the Lokamarajina pagoda; one Bodhi tree was planted on the south of city (near the present University of Mandalay)                               |
| 30 May      | 1860 | New bell of the Clock Tower was cast  |
| 28 July     | 1860 | Oath of allegiance administered again   |
| 26 October  | 1860 | Phayre came and met the king  |
| 8 July      | 1861 | Brahmin [Ponna] population of Mandalay was 850  |
| March       | 1862 | Constructions at all seven city monuments done; capital's suburban areas [including villages] defined   |
| July        | 1862 | Eight Member Sudhamma Council appointed   |
| September   | 1862 | Sir Arthur Purves Phayre came to negotiate a commercial treaty  |
| 16 October  | 1862 | Phayre met the king   |
| 10 November | 1862 | A British Burma Trade Agreement was signed  |
| 7 March     | 1863 | Residential quarters were marked out in all four quarters of city and house sites were given to various people in each ward; fifty five wards were given names; Candima [king's tutor] died |
| 21 March    | 1863 | Prince Hsumhsai defected to the British   |
| 26 March    | 1863 | The Shwe Laung channel was improved and renamed the Yadana Nadi   |
| 9 April     | 1863 | The king visited water palace on Yadana Nadi; twenty gardens along the east bank of the Yadana Nadi were named  |
| August      | 1863 | Mitchell Crew sent a gift elephant  |
| 15 October  | 1863 | Ex-Chief of Yawngghwe (Nga Naw Bwa) attacked and seized Yawngghwe   |
| January     | 1864 | Copies of the Pitaka left in Amarapura were moved to new capital library  |
| March       | 1864 | Ten homes for the aged poor were put under Murphy, German physician in the king's service,  |

|             |      |  |
|-------------|------|--|
|             |      | two Englishmen travelling north on foot along the Salween river were stopped and sent back [to Rangoon in British Burma]   |
| August      | 1864 | William Wallis sent gifts  |
| 19 August   | 1864 | Monolith for carving a huge image of the sitting Buddha arrived at the Ekin village jetty  |
| 6 September | 1864 | Hardie and Bullock Co Ltd gave one steamer which was named <i>The Setkya Yin Mun</i>   |
| 31 October  | 1864 | The monolith was raised onto the pedestal  |
| December    | 1864 | Hsenwi rebellion; Maw Mai rebellion  |
|             | 1864 | With Bishop Bigandet's help Mandalay got a steam engine printing press that would print Pitaka incised on 864 palm leaves by only one impression   |
| 9 March     | 1865 | Huge image of the Buddha made out of the monolith was finished [except the face]; it came to be known as Kyauk Taw Gyi [Big Royal Stone] Mahasakyamarajina   |
| 11 March    | 1864 | Copying the Pitaka, one set in ink on paper, another in gold ink on paper and the third on palm leaves incised by stylus was done; the copies were put in 200 boxes and kept in the Mandalay Hill Library. |
| 16 May      | 1865 | The king went in pagent to paint the face of the Mahasakyamarajina Buddha image and declare the shrine open to public  |
| 14 June     | 1865 | Royal Ploughing Ceremony   |
| 16 July     | 1865 | Prince Pyinmana died of plague , [it is the first mention of this epidemic in Burmese history]   |
| 11 November | 1865 | The first peacock coin was minted  |
| 22 November | 1865 | Calogredy gave one steamer named <i>The Yay Nan Set Kya</i>  |
| 7 December  | 1865 | Chiengmai reported that Nga Ne Nwe escaped to Thailand   |
| 21 December | 1865 | Moriyapaccayanagara White Elephant arrived   |
| 27 January  | 1866 | Neyyadhammabhimunivarananakitti siridhaja dhammasenapatimahadhammarajadhirajaguru the Supreme Leader of Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion died; there were 7,892 monks in Mandalay        |
| 5 March     | 1865 | The remains of the Supreme Leader was sent to the Khan Gon cemetery  |

|              |      |  |
|--------------|------|--|
| 25 June      | 1865 | Royal Ploughing Ceremony   |
| 2 August     | 1865 | Outbreak of the Myin Gun rebellion; rebel princes Myin Gun and Myin Gon Daing succeeded in killing Crown Prince<br>Lord Mya Daung [Minister]<br>Prince Malun<br>Prince Pyinzi<br>Prince Zagu<br>Commander of East Palace Guards<br>Commander of South Tavoy Troops and<br>Officer of Guard Stations; the king escaped and sent to the rebel princes Queen Taung Shway Yay [their mother] to tell them to surrender but they seized <i>The Yay Nan Set Kya</i> and escaped south toward the British territories |
| 3 August     | 1866 | Sons of late Crown Prince viz. Prince Kyay Hmyin, Prince Taing Da, Prince Taung Zin, Prince Ywa Tha, Prince Taywin Daing and Prince Taung Bon led by Prince Ba Dain also rebelled; they made Yadana Theinga their headquarters   |
| 4 August     | 1866 | Troops sent to Myin Gyan to capture Princes Myin Gun and Myin Gon Daing  |
| 6 August     | 1866 | Rebels at Yadana Theinga grew stronger   |
| 8 August     | 1866 | Four senior monks [Maung Daung, Pakhan, Salin and Madaya] came to Yadana Theinga and told the rebels that the king had given them an amnesty; when asked whether they really believed the king, they remained silent   |
| 19 September | 1866 | Skirmish at Myingyan put an end to the Myin Gun rebellion; Princes Myin Gun and Myin Gon Daing escaped into British Burma  |
| 3 October    | 1866 | All weapons collected; 7,300 men were mustered to suppress the Ba Dain rebellion; Prince Ba Dain was captured  |
| 24 October   | 1866 | Troops sent to Myay Lat [Cis-Salween area]   |
| 12 November  | 1866 | Phayre, Edward and Sladen arrived  |
| 26 November  | 1866 | Phayre went back   |
| 1 December   | 1866 | Weapons checked; Chinese General at Maing Mye sent gifts   |
| 11 December  | 1866 | Princes Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok tried to defect to the British  |



- December 1866 Prince Hlaing Det executed
- 15 May 1867 Prince Ba Daing executed; Sladen pleaded to pardon other rebel leaders
- 30 June 1867 Troops sent to Karenni State where Prince Myin Gun was organizing men to attack Shan State
- 2 September 1867 Compilation of the Second Glass Palace Chronicle began
- October 1867 Albert Fytche arrived
- 11 October 1867 Fytche met the king
- 25 October 1867 Second British Burma Trade Agreement signed
- 28 October 1867 Fytche returned to Rangoon
- 18 November 1867 More troops sent to Karenni
- December 1867 McCloud, Lockhead and other foreign merchants came
- 4 January 1868 More troops sent to Karenni; letter from the English stating their happiness that the trade agreement was signed and that the English envoys were allowed to pass through northern Burma into Yunnan; a religious mission from Sirilanka arrived
- 19 March 1868 Government of India agreed to receive state scholars from Burma to learn telegraphy in Calcutta.
- March 1868 Received news of rebels' defeat in Karenni
- April 1868 Troops sent to the Shan State
- 4 May 1868 Inscribing the Pitaka on stones was done; there are 111 stones on the Vinaya 208 stones on Abhidhamma and 410 stones on Suttanta; altogether there are 728 stones; these stones were displayed in the precincts of the Lokamarajina pagoda.
- 24 June 1868 Royal Ploughing Ceremony
- August 1868 The British captured Prince Myin Gun in Kemmendine and according to Dawk [Mail] man Nga Oak he was sent to the Andaman Islands
- January 1869 Received various machines to the value of Rs 170,000 bought from the Turp and Company
- March 1869 Panthay rebellion suppressed; Bhamo route into China was opened
- 4 June 1869 Finished building Mandalay Diocesan Boys School
- 11 November 1869 U Bya [Bahan, Rangoon] and others agreed to request King Mindon to donate a new finial for the Shwedagon pagoda, Rangoon; Tun Aung of Pasodan

- [Phayre Street] was sent to the king with a petition
- 5 December 1869 Tun Aung in Mandalay
- 26 December 1869 King ordered the making of the Shwedagon pagoda final; work on it was started on 7 May 1870 and it was finished on 2 October 1871 and fixed on the pagoda on 26 November 1871
- 1869 Telegraph line from Mandalay to Myayde was completed
- June 1870 The Shwetachaung channel was constructed; Kin Wun Min Gyi Maha Sithu took charge of the frontier area between British Burma and National Burma
- 15 April 1871 The Fifth Buddhist Synod started; [finished on 12 September 1871]
- January 1872 Auk Myit Sin Wun Min Gyi Maha Sithu was made a minister together with Lord Yenangyaung Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Min Gaung Kyaw and Lord Khanbut Thado Min Gyi Thiri Maha Min Gaung Uzana; then he was named to lead a mission to England; the mission consisted of Maha Sithu , Than Gyi [Chief Envoy] Maha Min Hla Kyaw Htin, Than Lat [Envoy] Maha Min Gyaw Yaza, Than Lat [Envoy] and Min Hla Zayya Thu, Than Nge [Junior Envoy]
- 8 February 1872 Lord Mayo, Viceroy of India was assassinated at the Andaman Islands; Saya Pe who wrote a poem in praise of the assassin was punished
- 22 February 1872 The Envoys went on board *The Set Kya Yin Mun* in Than Hlyet Maw jetty and left Mandalay on 2 March 1872 ; [they came back on 2 May 1873]
- 15 April 1872 Col. Horace Brown (Thayet Myo) arrived at Mandalay
- 24 April 1872 Brown met the king
- 30 April 1872 Brown left Mandalay
- 3 May 1872 Prince Makkhaya took charge of over fifty factories making coins, guns, indigo, sugar and textile and milling rice and timber
- 13 December 1872 An Italian Consul arrived at Mandalay
- 28 December 1872 The Italian Consul returned
- 24 January 1873 A France Burma Commercial Agreement signed
- 20 February 1873 Received a letter from Queen Victoria

- 25 March 1873 The Burmese Envoys in France
- 2 May 1873 The Burmese Envoys got back to Mandalay
- 28 May 1873 David Brown met the king; the British agreed to connect the Burmese telegraph line with theirs at the frontier
- 6 June 1873 Brown left Mandalay
- 31 July 1873 The Anglican Church built as a gift of the king was completed
- 28 December 1873 French Consul arrived at Mandalay
- February 1874 French Consul left Mandalay
- 22 February 1874 Iran Consul arrived at Mandalay
- 7 March 1874 The Burmese Envoys to France left Mandalay; they were:  
Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu, Than Gyi [Chief Envoy]  
Min Hla Sithu, Than Lat [Envoy] and  
Nay Myo Min Htin Thu Yin, Than Nge [Junior Envoy];  
[they came back on 8 October 1874]
- 28 March 1874 Iran Consul left Mandalay
- 16 April 1874 Finished the Official Account on the British Missions to Burma
- 22 April 1874 First number of *The Mandalay Gazette* published
- 8 June 1874 Ceremony of "Taking the Capital"
- 6 February 1875 Burmese Consul [Naing Ngan Gya Wun Dauk]; Officer of Guard Stations [Kin Wun] was made Officer of Guns [Thanat Wun]
- 11 June 1875 Prince Thibaw set in one of the religious examinations [Grade III]
- 7 November 1875 Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu went to India to meet Prince of Wales
- 23 March 1876 Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu sent a letter of friendship to the Armenian Pope George IV
- April 1876 Mandalay extended to the west of the Shwetachaung stream; fifty seven gates of the outer city wall finished
- 30 May 1876 Prince Thibaw sat in one of the religious examinations [Grade II]
- 23 July 1876 Chief Queen sick
- 12 November 1876 Chief Queen died
- 18 November 1876 Mausoleum of Chief Queen built
- 28 December 1876 Bricks ordered at fourteen kilns for repairs at Zay

|              |      |   |
|--------------|------|---|
|              |      | Gyo Daw   |
| 20 January   | 1877 | Orbituary notice of Dr Murphy [Min Gyaw Teiddi Bhithetka Pyinnya] a German physician in the service of the Burmese king, appeared in some of the Rangoon newspapers     |
| 20 March     | 1877 | Telegraph line extended from Mandalay to Bhamo  |
| 24 April     | 1877 | Burmese envoy to Italy left Genoa   |
| 19 May       | 1877 | Prince Thibaw sat in one of the religious examinations [Grade I]  |
| 13 November  | 1877 | Shoulder Strap [Salwe] of eighteen strings given to an Italian prince [ex-King of Spain]  |
| 29 November  | 1877 | Mahaatulavijitarama monastery finished  |
| 31 May       | 1878 | Annual Religious Examinations began   |
| 9 August     | 1878 | King sick; [with a hope to discourage the princes from scheming for succession they had to take] an oath of allegiance  |
| 26 August    | 1878 | King's sickness getting worse   |
| 11 September | 1878 | Princes put under custody; Princes Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok defected to the British   |
| 19 September | 1878 | Prince Thibaw made Crown Prince   |
| 1 October    | 1878 | King Mindon died [born on 5 July 1814]  |
| 6 October    | 1878 | Order to erect a mausoleum of the dead king   |
| 7 October    | 1878 | Cremation of the dead king  |
| 8 October    | 1878 | King Thibaw's hold First Audience in Glass Palace; Princess Kani imprisoned; Princess Salin became a nun  |
| 11 October   | 1878 | Oath of allegiance administered to all ministers and officers; Arakanese and Indian merchants came to the king  |
| 12 October   | 1878 | Instituted a Council of Advisors on matters of administration and revision or adding new rules and regulations; the council shall meet regularly in South Palace Garden |
| 13 October   | 1878 | Apartment where King Mindon died was dismantled to be built as monastery near Mahaatulavijitarama   |
| 14 October   | 1878 | New Chief of Kengtung appointed   |
| 17 October   | 1878 | A Royal Order was passed to copy a new set of Pitaka as it was the custom to begin a new reign  |
| 18 October   | 1878 | Office of the Council of Advisors built   |
| 19 October   | 1878 | Chief of Kenghung, Sipsom Panna and Jotinagara was given the title of   |

Jotinagaramahavamsasiripavarasudhammaraja

- 6 November 1878 Mahesi Coronation
- 11 November 1878 Administration divided into fourteen departments
- 14 November 1878 Mr Shaw, British Resident put Princes Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok on a steamer and sent to Rangoon for political asylum; twelve senior monks made guardians of the Buddha's Religion
- 18 November 1878 Two sisters Maing Naung Myoza Supayagyi Susiriratanamangaladevi and Mya Daung Myoza Supaya[lat] Susiripabharatanadevi were both made Chief Queens by the Aggamahesi Coronation
- 23 November 1878 Many of the court favourites were given good positions; a minister gets monthly Rs 1,000, a minister of the Interior Rs 500-700, a town officer Rs 300-500, an assistant minister Rs 300-500 and a herald or master of barges Rs 300-400
- 25 November 1878 A letter sent to King of Italy to inform the succession of a new king in Burma
- 2 December 1878 A cavalry parade
- 4 December 1878 Provincial courts allowed to discontinue sending Kun Bo [Court Fee taken when a decision was made] to central administration
- 25 December 1878 Members of the Royal Troupe of Entertainers were jointly given 6,400 pe of land at Ko Khayaing 'to have shares in the annual produce of the land'
- 27 December 1878 The Council decided to move 'prince prisoners' from north palace garden to a segregation outside Si Shin Gate where each prince would be allowed to keep one consort with him and live in peace
- 1 January 1879 Ft. Thabyaydan completed
- 9 January 1879 Military parade
- 13 January 1879 A white house built for Queen Mother Laungshay
- 19 January 1879 Two ministers Lord Yenangyaung and Lord Magwe and one assistant minister Lord Myo Thit were dismissed
- 27 January 1879 A letter to the Viceroy of India to inform the succession of a new king in Upper Burma [National Burma]
- 13 February 1879 Execution of 'prince prisoners' began
- 16 February 1879 More executions

|             |      |  |
|-------------|------|--|
| 17 February | 1879 | More executions  |
| 18 February | 1879 | More executions  |
| 19 February | 1879 | The king denied his knowledge of the executions  |
| 20 February | 1879 | Military parade  |
| 21 February | 1879 | Twelve sons of late Crown Prince put under charge of ministers   |
| 25 February | 1879 | Twenty one prisoners set free ; fire in the west part of capital destroying 200 houses, Shwe Yay Saung monastery and west wing of Mahamuni building; state lottery opened at the nine room brick house   |
| March       | 1879 | Fourteen department administrative system discontinued   |
| 12 April    | 1879 | Beginning of Thingyan when the king put offerings before famous Buddha images of the land now moved to palace; the images were Dakkhinathakha, Myat Pan Myit Zu, Naga Yon, Pakhan Sithu Shin, Shin Hpyu, Sin Ma Daung, Su Daung Byay and Thihato |
| 23 April    | 1879 | The Man Aung pagoda finished   |
| May         | 1879 | Sent Nay Myo Min Hla Naya Kyaw Htin to Bengal to purchase material to make new military uniforms like the British  |
| 15 June     | 1879 | Robert Berkley Shaw, British Resident in Mandalay died   |
| September   | 1879 | Military parade when 23,884 armed men appeared in new uniforms   |
| 7 October   | 1879 | British Residency in Mandalay closed   |
| 30 October  | 1879 | French and Italian instructors were employed to train the Burmese in the use of arms, etc.   |
| 14 March    | 1880 | Ex-King Pagan died [born on 21 June 1811]  |
| 17 March    | 1880 | Eldest son of the king died of smallpox  |
| 14 April    | 1880 | Sawbwaw of Mong Nai, Lawksawk, Mong Nawng and Mong Ping were not present at the New Year Kowtow; it was taken as a rebellion   |
| 23 May      | 1880 | Another coronation   |
| May         | 1880 | Prince Nyaung Ok (who was at that time a British protegee) raided areas around Myay De   |
| June        | 1880 | Burmese envoys had to return from Thayet Myo where they waited in vain for seven months to get permission to proceed to India  |
| July        | 1880 | Prince Nyaung Ok raided the Taung Dwin Gyi area;   |

- preparations made for the nine department administration which was to be introduced soon
- September 1880 The king decided to attend the meetings of the Council and participate in the deliberations of some important political affairs
- October 1880 French and Italian instructors continued to give military training to Burmese armed men; some gun and horse groups were reorganized
- 29 November 1880 Men above six feet in height were selected from all forces and made into a group called Nat Shin Yan Naing [God Selected Conquerors of All Enemies]
- January 1881 Military parades
- 14 January 1881 1,552 men sent to Mong Nai and Lawksawk where chiefs were in rebellion; Kengtung and Kenghung supported the rebels
- 18 April 1881 Nine senior monks and fourteen assistants were sent to eight places for missionary works
- April 1881 Breakdown of the nine department administration
- 13 May 1881 Set free all prisoners; prohibited hunting and fishing in all places
- 19 May 1881 Simultaneous laying of foundation stones to build Moatthaw pagodas at the time when the lunar eclipse was over in all towns of the kingdom; [in a way the number of these small pagodas gives the idea of territorial extent in any reign; compare 156 Moatthaws of King Thibaw with 550 of King Badon in 1781, exactly a hundred years ago]
- 1 June 1881 The king's mother died
- 23 June 1881 Lord Yaw, Minister and Commander of Mong Nai Forces, died
- 5 November 1881 Mandalay had 154 monastic establishments with 1,257 monasteries; Amarapura had 44 monastic establishments with 159 monasteries; in all these monasteries there were altogether 2,577 monks
- (20) December 1881 Lottery abolished
- 24 December 1881 Queen Mong Nai, sister of Mong Nai Sawbwa who rebelled left Mandalay in disguise; a telegram was sent to intercept her escape; she was captured at Thin Tee Gon, Kyaukse
- 21 January 1882 Troops sent to Mong Nai under Lord Kut Ywa
- January 1882 Hsipaw Sawbwa sought political asylum in

- Rangoon; people suffered from heavy taxation
- February 1882 No taxation on some exports to British Burma
- 7 March 1882 The king's first public appearance in capital; Gold Box, an innovation with which the people can send their petitions direct to the king, was introduced
- 17 March 1882 From 'Gold Box Information' the king came to know the atrocities done by his favourites and on investigation all the charges against them were correct; Ya Naung Myoza, Kya Bin Myoza, Taung Tha Man Leza, etc. were imprisoned or exiled or executed
- April 1882 Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun [Minister of Interior] was named Burmese Resident at Calcutta but the British did not approve of it
- May 1882 Reinforcements sent to Mong Nai
- June 1882 The king invited written suggestions on political affairs from all officers
- October 1882 Lord Kut Ywa, Commander of Mong Nai Forces, died; Lord Pyinmana was sent to succeed him
- January 1883 Centenary of 1783 Sittans; Royal Order to collect new Sittans
- 8 February 1883 Loka Yan Hnein pagoda was built for the king in Jambhu Mya Shin on the southeast of city and Ratana Tan Zaung was built for the queen on the northeast of city; [they were finished within seven days]; Min Hla Nga Ywe from Banaras sent by telegram the information that all trouble makers, viz. Princes Myin Gun, Myin Gon Daing, Nyaung Yan and Nyaung Ok are all in Banaras
- 15 February 1883 Office of Kun Bo Dain [Officer of Court Fee paid after a Decision was passed] is abolished; all judges have to collect this fee themselves
- 16 February 1883 Finials fixed on the two pagodas of king and queen; Taung Daw Sayadaw and Shwe Gyin Sayadaw were named Thathanabyu [Supreme Leaders for the Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion]
- 23 February 1883 Some officers and men of the Mong Nai campaign were recalled
- 26 February 1883 New Letnet Taik Wun [Officer of Arsenal] and Thanat Bo [Captain of Guns] appointed
- 3 March 1883 Hlay Thin Atwin Wun [Boat Groups Minister of



|          |      |   |
|----------|------|---|
|          |      | Interior] was appointed Thami Daw Wun [Officer of Royal Daughter]; Myo Thit Atwin Wun [Lord Myo Thit Minister of Interior] was appointed Gyun Hkaya Bon Daung Asu Wun [Officer of Drums, Trumpets and Acrobetic Entertainers] and Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun [Lord Kyauk Myaung] was appointed Yadana Zat Gyi Ati Aka Wun [Officer of Jewels Theatrical Troupe presenting Jatakas with Music and Dance] |
| 23 March | 1883 | Charter to extract teak given to the Bombay Burma Company represented by Bryce and Macswuth ; the company would pay annually Rs 450,000 for exploiting the Toungoo Yamethin forest and Rs 250,000 for the Mu Valley forest  |
| 25 March | 1883 | Great fire  |
| 26 March | 1883 | Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Nawyatha [Kaw Lin Myoza Shwe Hlan Myo Wun - Lord Kaw Lin Officer of Gold Lance Town Officer] was allowed to come back from Mong Nai for health reasons   |
| 3 April  | 1883 | Great fire  |
| 5 April  | 1883 | Great fire  |
| 16 April | 1883 | Great fire  |
| 22 April | 1883 | Nga Tu and Princess Min Gin were having an affair; Princess and her relatives were made servants of the Religion and Nga Tu was executed [on 25 April 1883]   |
| 27 April | 1883 | The Buddha images, viz. Dakkhinasakha, Myat Paung Myit Zu, Pakhan Sithu Shin and Sin Ma Daung were brought to palace again  |
| 30 April | 1883 | A mission of friendship and study sent to European countries led by Min Gyi Maha Zayya Thin Gyan [Lord Myo Thit Minister of the Interior] left Mandalay; [the mission came back on 21 May 1885]; all princesses took the oath of allegiance again   |
| 1 May    | 1883 | Troops sent to Mong Nai   |
| 3 May    | 1883 | Troops sent to North Shan State   |
| 7 May    | 1883 | More troops to Mong Nai   |
| 8 May    | 1883 | Sittan collection continued; no suits on headmanship were allowed in law courts   |
| 15 May   | 1883 | The Buddha images from Sale arrived   |
| 18 May   | 1883 | Thirty two rules for religious purification adopted   |
| 24 May   | 1883 | Telegram of Yway Letya Thanat Bo's death in Mong  |

|           |      |   |
|-----------|------|---|
|           |      | Nai received; Chief of Ngwe Daung Forty Nine Villages died; his son Libai succeeded him   |
| 29 May    | 1883 | Manual for Town and Village Headmen published, headmen were not allowed to sell or mortgage their office  |
| 6 June    | 1883 | First report from the Mission to Europe received; Khanbut Myoza Wun Gyi [Lord Khanbut Minister] imprisoned in connection with Ngwe Gun Wun [Officer of Silver Revenue] and Kaung Han Wun [Officer of Burmese Descendants from Chiengmai] who escaped into British Burma |
| 7 June    | 1883 | Bhamo Wun [Town Officer of Bhamo] was brought as prisoner [as he let through his negligence the two officers to escape]   |
| 11 June   | 1883 | Some slaves who wanted to become monks were redeemed by the king and sent to monasteries  |
| 14 June   | 1883 | Manual of Headmen (together with punishments for breaking the rules) was printed and published  |
| 16 June   | 1883 | Danetpala Wun [Officer of Taming Elephants] dismissed   |
| 27 June   | 1883 | The Supreme Leader of the Extension and Propagation of the Buddha's Religion and Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu were given joint responsibility in all religious affairs  |
| 28 June   | 1883 | Saopha of Yawngphwe and Myoza of Hsikip met the king  |
| 6 July    | 1883 | Appointments made in vacancies due to recent dismissals   |
| 13 July   | 1883 | Redemption of slaves cost the king Rs 40,000  |
| 15 July   | 1883 | Of the total 1,394 slaves redeemed, only 240 were ordained monks and 1,154 became novices   |
| 26 July   | 1883 | Singu rebel Buddhasivali captured   |
| 17 August | 1883 | French engineer reported that material to make iron doors and railings in the Man Aung and Mahamuni pagoda and temples had arrived  |
| 27 August | 1883 | Thado Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Min Gaung Thihathu, Wet Ma Sut Myoza Shwe Pyi Wun Haung [Lord Wet Ma Sut Ex-Officer of Golden City] died; (born on 2 April 1830); a 'Gold Box' letter accused Aung Pinle Lamaing Wun [Officer of Aung Pinle Royal Land] of rape              |
| August    | 1883 | Manual of Council Members written and approved  |

- 10 September 1883 Contract given to Nga Po Hngin and son Nga Po Hmyin of Rangoon for extracting timber from forests where Mun Htaw formerly worked
- 17 September 1883 Mun Htaw was given another timber contract
- 25 September 1883 Change of Min Hla guards
- 27 September 1883 A steamer launched at the Pan Set Gate Dockyard
- 13 October 1883 Iron fetters removed from ex-queens
- 15 October 1883 Printing the *Hmannan I* [*Glass Palace Chronicle I*] was finished
- 17 October 1883 End of the Buddhist Lent Kowtow was cancelled
- 5 November 1883 Mission to Europe after leaving Italy visited France and concluded a treaty of friendship with it; Tha Hta was sent to join it with a letter for England
- 6 November 1883 The Victory Army was ready to march; Gandhalaratthamahavamsaraja Mong Mit Saopha died
- 9 November 1883 The Victory Army of 3,311 men marched to Kenghung
- 18 November 1883 King Mindon's palace reconstructed as a monastery finished
- 20 November 1883 Pin Da Le Captain and men marched to the Shan State
- 25 November 1883 Mong Nai Soapha killed 400 Burmese at Mong Nai Garrison
- 1 December 1883 Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Min Gaung Thihathu, Commander of South One Fifty, was appointed Sitke [Regimental Officer] Mong Pai
- 6 December 1883 Sitke [Regimental Officer] with 565 men marched to Mong Pai
- 9 December 1885 Lord Kut Ywa Commander of Mong Nai Forces was brought back as a prisoner
- 16 December 1883 Ex-Minister Khanbut was released from detention though put under close surveillance
- 19 December 1883 The king and queen went on board a steamer to cross the Irrawaddy to Sagaing on a pilgrimage; received telegram with information that Lord Kut Ywa died on the way to capital
- 22 December 1883 Prince Lin Bin escaped from Rangoon (to lead a confederacy of Shans against King Thibaw)
- 25 December 1883 Elephants were given war exercise
- 2 January 1884 Military exercises
- 15 January 1884 Military parades
- 16 January 1884 Military parades
- 17 January 1884 Military parades

- 18 January 1884 Dacoity to be suppressed by sending out patrols;  
decoit leader Nga Yan Min was sentenced to death
- 20 February 1884 Nga Yan Min pardoned
- 22 February 1884 Troops sent against Kachin rebels
- 28 February 1884 Italian Consul and Vice Consul arrived; Italian technicians also came; the kingdom with the exception of the Shan States was divided into following ten districts and each district was put under a district officer [whose name is given immediately after the names of places that formed into each district] :
- 1 Shwe Myo Daw and Shwe Gyo That Ne : Shwe Myo Daw Wun
  - 2 Ava, Ko Khayaing, Shwe Pyi Yan Aung, Pin Da Le, Ta Loke, Taung Tha and Nyaung Ok : Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Yaza
  - 3 Meitthila, Yin Daw, Ya Naung, Hta Yan Ga, Hlaing Det, Tha Ga Ya, Nyaung Yan, Yamethin and Toungoo : Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Kyaw Htin
  - 4 Pin, Nat Mauk, Kyauk Ba Daung, Taung Dwin : Min Gyi Maha Zayya Gamani
  - 5 Awk Myint Sin We Ya : Min Gyi Thuya Maha Min Gaung Tha Main Ba Yan
  - 6 Pakhan Gyi, Yaw, Saw, Laung Shay, Hti Lin and Yaw Taik Kyan : Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Thuyain
  - 7 Chin Dwin Gyaung Myit Sin : Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Thinkhaya
  - 8 Sagaing, Ahmyint, Alon and Da Ba Yin : Min Gyi Maha Thiri Zayyathu
  - 9 Yadana Theinga, Myay Du, Kaw Lin, Wun Tho, Nga Ya Ne, Khaw Than Di, Pyin Sala Nga Myo, Shwe Ashay and Ale : Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Yaza
  - 10 Anya Myit Sin We Ya : Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Min Gaung Kyaw;
- in addition to these districts there were also
- 1 Revenue Department : Wun Gyi Taung Gwin Myo Za
  - 2 Water War Department : Atwin Wun Hlay Thin Wun Sale Myo Za
  - 3 Agriculture Department : Atwin Wun Pauk Myine Myo Za and

#### 4 Law Department : Atwin Wun Pin Myo Za

|             |      |   |
|-------------|------|---|
| 26 February | 1884 | Fire in south city  |
| 5 March     | 1884 | U: Pannacakka (Maung Hpone, son of former Crown Prince) was found guilty of treason; he was derobed from monkhood and imprisoned  |
| 8 March     | 1884 | 560 men sent to northern part of the kingdom  |
| 10 March    | 1884 | Nga Hka [Thiri Yan Aung Shwe Hti Zaung Bo] was captured   |
| 15 March    | 1884 | Two steamers carrying armed men up stream, viz. <i>The Tu Lut Yin Byan</i> and <i>The Yay Nan Set Kya</i> were sunk near Bhamo  |
| 23 March    | 1884 | Fire in east city   |
| 1 April     | 1884 | Fire in Malun Ward of city  |
| 2 April     | 1884 | Maung Hpone and party executed  |
| 5 April     | 1884 | Fire in west city; another fire started before the first was extinguished; there were altogether seven places burning in city on that day; France Burma Treaty of Trade and Friendship was ratified in Paris  |
| 8 April     | 1884 | Fire in Yahine Ward, the temple of Mahamuni was also destroyed; it was the centenary day of the Great Image arriving from Arakan  |
| 10 April    | 1884 | Twelve places of city with 620 houses were burnt, one household of fire victim received Rs 2 and one quarter basket of rice; gold melted down from the Mahamuni image weighed 5,450 ticals (198.925 lbs) [There was a popular belief that a catastrophe would visit in every centenary year where the Great Image is kept in any place other than the original one] |
| 14 April    | 1884 | Fire on southwest of palace   |
| 17 April    | 1884 | Rs 18,360 sanctioned for repairs at the Mahamuni  |
| 19 April    | 1884 | Lady Katha [Mrs U Kaung] died; her daughter-in-law was released from prison; [she was daughter of Kaung Han Wun who escaped into British Burma]   |
| 20 April    | 1884 | The queen visited the home of the bereaved family and contributed Rs 3,000 (plus Rs 5,000 by the king) toward the funeral expenses  |
| 3 May       | 1884 | Kambojaratthamahavamsasirisudhammaraja appointed Saopha of Mong Nai   |
| 8 May       | 1884 | Printing of the <i>Hmannan II [Glass Palace]</i>  |

- Chronology II* at Palace Printing Press finished
- 15 May 1884 Ceremony of 'Taking Hluttaw'
- 17 May 1884 Repairs at the Mahamuni completed
- 19 May 1884 Fire on south of Hpone Daw To Asu
- 20 May 1884 A Royal Order passed to exempt tax on some commodities at some places
- 25 May 1884 Fire on China Town
- 1 June 1884 Treaty with France [24 January 1873] ratified
- 18 June 1884 King discussed with [1] Thathanabyu [2] Aung Myay Shwe Bon [3] Makkhaya [4] Mhan Gyaung [5] Nan U and [6] Taik Ok U Nana and an agreement was reached that any religious affair of importance would be decided by the king in council with the Thathanabyu
- 11 July 1884 Received telegram that 2,000 Chinese came to attack Bhamo; 1,670 armed men sent to Bhamo under the command of Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Nawyatha
- 17 July 1884 Sent another 1,650 men to Bhamo; [the Chinese surrendered after fighting one month]
- (20)September1884Titles of five grades invented for monks :  
 [1] Own Name + *atula* + *dhipati* + *siri* + *pavara* + *dha*  
*ja*  
 [2] Own Name + *atula* + *dhipati* + *pavara* + *dha*  
*ja*  
 [3] Own Name + *dhipati* + *pavara* + *dha*  
*ja*  
 [4] Own Name + *pavara* + *dha*  
*ja*  
 [5] Own Name + *dha*  
*ja*;  
 Nan Myint [Palace Tower] 70 taung [105 feet] high was built to be used as the starting point of the Lamps' Lane to the Mahamuni Image and it was finished in time for the lamps' festival that started on 3 October in that year [S 1246] i.e. one day before the full moon
- 26September1884East Prison rising; Nga Yan Min led the rising; out of 300 inmates of the prison 200 including Nga Yan Min [notorious robber chief] were killed ; Prince Mong Ping was executed; in the meanwhile the king gave free food to 100,000 people of capital 'as a preliminary' to the ear-boring ceremony of his daughters
- October 1884 Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Yaza Thin Gyan, Commander,

|                  |  |   |
|------------------|--|---|
|                  |  | Mong Nawng Campaign died of fever; his successor<br>Maha Min Htin Min Gaung also died of fever  |
| November 1884    |  | Min Gyi Maha Min Gaung Kyaw Htin was made<br>Commander of Mong Nawng Campaign with 1,040<br>men   |
| 17 December 1884 |  | A Royal Order was passed to move the<br>Mahasakyasiha image [cast on 15 March 1827] from<br>Amarapura to Mandalay at the cost of Rs 39,000  |
| 15 January 1885  |  | Second France Burma Treaty signed   |
| 16 January 1885  |  | Manual of Royal Land Cultivators published  |
| 22 January 1885  |  | The Code of Criminal Procedure, Manual of<br>Headmen, Manual of District Officers, Fifteen Rules<br>of Conduct for All Service Men – four books were<br>printed for the second time and bound in one volume   |
| January 1885     |  | With 600 viss [2,190 lbs] of gold salvaged from the<br>gold that melted down from the Mahamuni image<br>during the great fire, a gold chain mail that looked<br>like a monk's robe was made and fixed on the image  |
| March 1885       |  | The Maniratanaramabhumcam monastery was given<br>to Alokabhipavarasasanarakkhamahadhammarajadhi<br>rajaguru [Mya Daung Sayadaw]   |
| 10 April 1885    |  | Everything ready to move the Mahasakyasiha image  |
| 28 April 1885    |  | White elephant caught in the Yan Aung Myin forest,<br>Taung U, arrived in Mandalay  |
| 30 April 1885    |  | The Mahasakyasiha image in Mandalay   |
| 21 May 1885      |  | The image was put on the pedestal; decoits Nga Hla<br>U, Nga Shwe Kon, Nga Shwe Bwint, Nga Kya Hlaing<br>and twenty others were active from about 1883;<br>there were also decoits led by Nga Mye Gyi, Nga Lu<br>Pe and Nga Lu Ngwe; Min Gyi Thiri Maha Zayya Kyaw<br>Htin, Sale Myo Za, Hlay Thin Atwin Wun, was sent to<br>suppress them; a general amnesty was declared and<br>2,000 men surrendered their arms; mission to<br>Europe [that left Mandalay on 30 April 1883] came<br>back |
| June 1885        |  | White cow elephant died   |
| 1 June 1885      |  | French Consul M. Hass arrived in Mandalay   |
| 30 June 1885     |  | Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Sithu [U Myu], Wun Dauk Than<br>Chet Wun, Ambassador to France left Mandalay; nine<br>headmen of foresters at Toungoo reported that the<br>Bombay Burma Trading Corporation extracted  |

- 80,000 timber but their account books show only 30,000
- 12 August 1885 BBTC was fined Rs 2,300,000 for a theft of 56,000 timber
- 14 August 1885 Checked the extraction of timber from the Chindwin forests
- 17 August 1885 Tributes received from Maw Mai
- 25 August 1885 No more trouble on the west of the Irrawaddy; Hlay Thin Atwin Wun was recalled to capital
- 27 August 1885 New troops sent to replace old ones at Mong Nawng
- 3 September 1885 Nga Bo Gyi, Ok Wun [Officer of Brick Making] was found to have misappropriated Rs 6,040 in building the Hman Zi monastery; he was dismissed
- 6 September 1885 More officers were dismissed including the Officer of Toungoo Yamethin on a charge of receiving bribes Rs 20,000 in cash and 5 viss of gold from the English company
- 10 September 1885 The king inspected the gun factory where Nauk Hto Thanat [Breechloading guns] and Ba Htek Chide Thanat [Bolt-action military rifles] were made; BBTC challenged the justice of National Burma's decision of imposing so heavy a fine of rupees two million and three hundred thousand; in default of giving the fine the National Burma government seized BBTC's elephants as well as various implements used in timber extraction and logs already collected; Burmese ambassador to France sent a telegram to the National Burma government not to do anything drastic to get the fine from BBTC
- September 1885 Book on customs duty was published by the Palace Printing Press
- 22 October 1885 The British Burma government sent an ultimatum to the National Burma government
- 27 October 1885 A reply to the ultimatum was sent
- October 1885 Shan rebels chose Prince Lin Bin as their future king
- 7 November 1885 King Thibaw declared war on the British and ordered the troops to march south by three routes ; 5,000 men down the Irrawaddy, 5,000 men by the Taung Dwin Gyi route and 5,000 men by the Toungoo route
- 11 November 1885 British steamers left the frontier and came up the



## Irrawaddy

- 14November1885 Min Gyi Thiri Maha Zayya Kyaw Htin, Sale Myo Za, with 3,300 men came to Myingyan
- 16November1885 The enemy captured Min Hla Gwe Gyaung Fort and reached Magwe; telegram reported the retreat of Burmese troops; Forts at Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan alerted
- 18November1885 Forts Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan had 3,000 men, 2,760 men and 1,000 men respectively
- 19November1885 Attempts to block the Irrawaddy at Yin Ye by sinking boats laden with stones
- 20November1885 Enemy occupied Yenangyaung
- 22November1885 Enemy occupied Pagan
- 23November1885 Enemy occupied Kun Ywa
- 25November1885 Enemy occupied Myingyan; the king thought of leaving the capital but abandoned the idea because the queen was sick, Queen Mother too old and Royal Princesses too young; he decided to give all demands made by the English; Min Gyi Maha Thiri Zayya Nanda Kyaw Htin [Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun] and Min Gyi Min Htin Maha Sithu [Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk] were sent to talk peace
- 26November1885 With a flag of truce and carrying the letter from the king promising to meet all demands, Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun and Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk went to meet the enemy down stream; they met General Prendagast at Let Pan Bin below Ywa Thit Gyi; Colonel Sladen presented them to the general as important officers of King Thibaw; the general sent with them a letter with Burmese translation by Nicholas to Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu [U Kaung]
- 27November1885 Truce party came back and from Ava the two officers sent Min Hla Thiri Kyaw Htin to Hluttaw with the message that the English general had had his orders to take Mandalay and he could not on his own stop the war; the king and all his men must surrender and Mandalay would be taken; an order to surrender was passed; Hluttaw sent a telegram to all troops to surrender; Burmese soldiers left the Forts Ava, Sagaing and Thabyaydan and the English

soldiers went to these forts to collect the abandoned arms, etc.

28 November 1885 10,000 enemy soldiers landed at the Gaw Wane Jetty and surrounded the palace; Sladen came to the king and informed him that he would be taken to India

29 November 1885 Anyone could leave the palace but cannot go back; Min Gyi Min Hla Maha Zayya Thin Gyan (Pauk Myine Atwin Wun) handed over palace treasures to Sladen; the following ministers and officers were present when the king and family left the palace :

Thado Min Gyi Maha Min Hla Sithu [U Kaung]

Taung Gwin Min Gyi [U Thaing]

Taing Da Min Gyi [U Hpo]

Pin Atwin Wun [U San Nyein]

Shwe Daik Atwin Wun [U Hla Bu]

Myo Thit Atwin Wun [U Bo]

Kyauk Myaung Atwin Wun [U Shwe O]

Moda Wun Dauk [U Pu Lay]

Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk [U Lat]

Pin Da Le Wun Dauk [U The]

Nyaung Wun Wun Dauk [U Hpo]

Myin Zu Gyi Wun Dauk [U Thauk Kya]

Pyinnya Wun Dauk [U Thaing];

The king, queen and two daughters took the cart of Shwe Daik Wun [U Hla Bu] and queen mother and two daughters took the cart of Amyauk Wun [U Khin Maung]; Wet Ma Sut Wun Dauk [U Lat] and Pin Da Le Wun Dauk [U The] spread two umbrellas above them; they passed through the Yway Daw Yu and Kyaw Mo gates; at the Gaw Wane Jetty they boarded *The Thuriya*

30 November 1885 The king and family left the Gaw Wane Jetty, Mandalay

5 December 1885 The king and family at Rangoon; went on board *The Clive*

10 December 1885 The king and family took *The Canning* for Madras

14 December 1885 The king and family at Madras; the party consisted of King Thibaw, Queen Supaya Lat, Queen Supaya Nge, Princess One, Princess Two, Pa De Wun [U Myat Aung], his son and thirteen maids [all together twenty members]

10 April 1885 King Thibaw left Madras  
16 April 1885 King Thibaw at Ratanagiri